



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12 1878.

In the Senate, to-day, a number of bills of no general interest were passed and the conference report upon the Postoffice Appropriation bill agreed to and the Deficiency Appropriation bill considered.

The House was further engaged upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Those who were opposed to the investigation of the Presidential fraud now in progress, and who, after that investigation was authorized, were opposed to any interference with President Hayes's title, had no idea that, like the exposures of the last administration, all the tracks of corruption discovered would lead to the White House. They now, however, begin to consider whether it will be either to the present or permanent advantage of the country to allow a palpable fraud to remain in operation for a longer time than is required to remove every doubt concerning it. We still adhere to our opinion that, as the representatives of the people in Congress legalized the fraud, the only way to remove it is to impeach Mr. Hayes for something he has done since his inauguration, and as nothing of that kind has as yet become apparent, except it may be the rewards he has paid to those who took part in the fraud, to prove which, by positive evidence, would be hard to accomplish, we think the House Committee acted wisely in reporting adversely upon the Kimmel bill.

Whether the original of Anderson's copy of the Sherman letter will ever be found or not, the facts that it was written, that Anderson had seen it, and that he knew somebody had it, are all proved by the corroborated evidence that he offered Mrs. Jenks \$500 for it months before the Potter committee was appointed, and that Mrs. Jenks was so importunate to sell it to Mr. Sherman for what, at the time, he considered an exorbitant sum, but which he would think cheap at any price now, that, having no idea of his impending fate, he drove her from his presence with such violence as to occasion newspaper notice. With the positive evidence against Messrs. Sherman, Matthews, and Kellogg, the circumstantial evidence against Mr. Hayes would hang any man, were the charge murder instead of stealing the presidency.

Correspondents in Loudoun, Fauquier, and Rappahannock counties inform us that the luxuriance of the foliage in those counties is such that it looks black; that the wheat is higher than the fences, as thick as it can well stand, and that its golden heads, under the influence of the breeze, wave in the sunlight like sheets of flame; that although cattle graze on a thousand hills, hundreds of cattle graze on a single hill, and flocks of sheep on every hillside; that eggs sell for sixpence a dozen, and the best of butter for ten cents a pound; that the land is flowing with milk, and would with honey, were it time—and that every prospect pleases and only man is vile.

President Hayes, General Sherman and General Sheridan are at West Point together. Birds of a feather will flock together. If General Grant could only fly across the deep blue sea and join them, how happy they would feel!

The literary world has experienced a great loss by the death of Wm. Cullen Bryant, who died this morning, at his home, in New York. He had walked in many of the paths of literature, and reached distinction in them all.

We have received from Mr. Geo. E. French, King street, "The Annual Record of Science and Industry, 1877," edited by Prof. Spencer F. Baird, who has recently succeeded the late Prof. Henry as director of the Smithsonian Institution. It is the seventh volume of a series begun in 1871, and containing the record of the scientific and industrial progress of 1877—a valuable annual. Also

"The Russians of To-day," by the author of "The Member for Paris," and the history of a Crime, by Victor Hugo, numbers of the Franklin Square Library; all published in the handsome style that characterizes Harper & Brothers' work.

#### News of the Day.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Geistlich family, at Philadelphia, had returned a verdict that Mrs. Geistlich and her two children, Annie and Charles, came to their death from the effects of chloroform administered by Charles Geistlich, the husband and father of the deceased. Geistlich is still at large.

Thomas Graham told the story of the Armstrong murder in the Camden Court yesterday, and was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but did not falter in a single instance. The testimony offered was a repetition of the allegations contained in his confession made after his arrest.

Mike Shaw, the wife murderer, was re-sentenced yesterday to hang on July 12, at Millersville, Ga. Yesterday evening he swallowed strychnine in his cell. He was fearfully convulsed, but there is hope for his life.

A special dispatch says that the starch factory of Mussey & Sage Bros., at Elkhardt, Ind., was burned yesterday. Loss estimated at \$50,000; insurance \$6,500, a large portion of which, however, expired on June 1.

#### West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12.—The Presidential party arrived here this morning. They were met at the wharf by Major-General Schofield and other officers and a company of cavalry and a battalion of engineers, and escorted to the plateau. The corps of cadets received them at a present arms in front of the barracks, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." At the same time a Presidential salute was fired.

#### Ohio Republicans.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The Ohio Republican State Convention opened this morning and elected Judge Welch temporary chairman, but adjourned till 6 o'clock.

#### Foreign News.

##### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

At Berlin to-day all the plenipotentiaries will have arrived, except the Turkish, who cannot be there before Saturday. On Thursday afternoon the Congress will meet for the first time, and after the transaction of the necessary formalities, the proceedings will be opened by Prince Bismarck, as President, by submitting his memorandum of the points or resume of the subjects to be treated directly by the plenipotentiaries.

The business of the first sitting will be confined to the settlement of the question whether or not the Congress shall invite Greece to participate in its transactions. It is highly improbable that Roumania or Serbia will be accorded direct access to the Congress, either with full or consultative powers. The original anticipation that the Congress would complete its labors in a fortnight is thought likely to be realized. Commissioners will then be sent to Turkey to settle the details. The result of the Congress, it is anticipated, will not be unfavorable to Russia. She will probably get a portion of Bessarabia and Armenia, the latter including Kara and Ardahan certainly, and perhaps also Batoum, but not Bayazid.

There is a report current that the Bonaparte, Orleans and Bourbon interests are to be privately advocated during the Congress by gentlemen deputed for the occasion, the hope being entertained by the monarchial parties in France that the conservative reaction will shortly set in at Berlin, and that the monarchy may then have another chance at Paris.

The personal meeting of the Ministers who have been directing affairs at home, and who have not known each other before, is not likely to remain without influence on the course of the negotiations. They will be better able to judge of each other than they could be by the written communications which they have high credit exchanged, and which may derive new meaning from personal intercourse.

A dispatch from Bucharest states that a Russian army corps commenced advancing on Pitești on Sunday, and has already reached Titu and Gaești. It entered some villages occupied by Roumanian troops. The Roumanian Government, fearing bloodshed, ordered their troops to retire in the direction of Pitești and Tirgoesti. The Russian movement interrupts the communication of the Roumanian army with Bucharest. The Government intends to ask explanation of Russia, and if the answer is unsatisfactory it will address a solemn protest to the Powers.

The Montenegrin Government has sent an envoy to Serbia to adjust the frontier differences with Turkey. Prince Nikita is anxious to avoid a conflict, but refuses to surrender his present holdings.

Minister Rustie has been instructed to urge at Berlin the annexation of all old Serbia to Serbia.

A Vienna correspondent says the various Governments have agreed that the discussions in the Congress shall be secret, but a committee will immediately be appointed to select what portion of the deliberations it is desirable to publish. At the Austrian Foreign Office it is fully expected that Austria will be allowed by the Congress to occupy Bosnia. A mobilization of the Austrian forces has been ordered.

The non-compliance of Turkey with the reiterated demand of Russia, supported by Germany, for an immediate surrender of Shumla, which had already caused the Congress to be convened two weeks later than was originally intended, threatens to create fresh difficulties.

Confidence both in St. Petersburg and Berlin in the successful issue of the Congress is reported to be so deep as almost to exclude a doubt that Count Schouvaloff's policy is triumphant at St. Petersburg, and his antagonists are silenced, but the situation at Constantinople still continues to cause uneasiness.

A Vienna correspondent says Russia has recently taken a very overbearing tone toward Austria. A rupture seemed imminent a week ago in consequence of Russia's refusal to listen to Austria's representations relative to the rights of Bulgaria.

It is stated that the Russians in Roumania have received orders to be in readiness for hostilities.

Officers have been ordered to join their regiments in Dalmatia, which will be immediately raised to a war footing.

#### GERMANY.

The Federal Council have unanimously voted the proposal to dissolve the German Parliament.

The leaders of the National Liberal party are in Berlin for consultation and to determine a course of action. They believe that Prince Bismarck had determined upon the dissolution of the Reichstag even before Bismarck's attempt to kill the Emperor, as otherwise he would at least have reconvened the Reichstag and ascertained the disposition of that body. Their war cry will be, like that of the French republicans in the contest with the De Broglie Ministry, the return of the present Liberal Ministers.

An official bulletin, timed last evening, says: "The Emperor sat at an open window during the greater part of the day. He feels invigorated."

Prince Frederick William, replying to an address of the municipality of Berlin, declared that his faith in the loyalty of an overwhelming majority of the nation was unshaken.

BERLIN, June 12.—An imperial decree issued to day orders that elections be held for members of the Reichstag on the 30th of July, proximo.

A bulletin dated 10.30 o'clock a. m., announces that the Emperor is sitting up. The swelling of his arm has decreased.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The result of the elections in Belgium show that the Liberals have a majority of ten in the Chamber of Representatives and three in the Senate. It is stated that the Ministers have already resigned. The Liberals are rejoicing. Ghent and Antwerp are decorated with flags, and noisier words are parading the streets in Brussels.

The returns, nearly complete, show that the Liberals will have a majority of four in the Chamber of Representatives. Therefore the downfall of the present Catholic Ministry is doubtful.

Brigadier Guillermo Moncada and Colonel Freire, with one thousand men and nine hundred members of insurgent families, comprising those who were unable to cross the swollen river a few days ago, and being the last of the Cuban insurgents, have surrendered at Baracoa and Cobre. General Martinez Campos will make a triumphal entry into Havana at the head of four thousand troops on Friday next.

Peace prevails in Hayti. Confidence is re-established and business is lively. Twelve thousand bags of coffee have reached the coast from the interior. It is quoted at 10 1/2 cts. per pound. There are some cases of yellow fever among the shipping in Trinidad.

Venezuela is very unsettled. The people generally disapprove of the Government, and the position of General Guzman Blanco is considered unsafe. Business is completely paralyzed, and the customs revenues show a decrease of fully forty per cent. within the last six months. Yellow fever is prevalent among the shipping at Laguayra.

The many recent reports of the Pope's failing health and his intended abdication circulated in the London papers are unfounded. Midhat Pasha and a party of Turkish gentlemen paid a special visit to the American section of the Exhibition on Monday. Governor McCormick will give a reception on Thursday to the judges, commissioners, jurymen and all other Americans officially connected with the Exhibition.

Over twenty thousand cotton operatives in

mass meeting at Blackburn yesterday resolved to continue the strike.

Advices from the section of Mexico disturbed by the Lordist insurrection report the defeat of two hundred insurgents under Gazi Ayala, by Colonel Alegria, with one hundred and fifty Government troops, at Los Ladrones, forty miles north of New Laredo. Many are reported killed and wounded on both sides, but the insurgents were completely routed, with the capture of prisoners, arms and horses. The people of New Laredo were rejoicing, regarding the insurrection as a complete failure in that section.

The Empress of Russia is seriously ill.

Monday night the strikers visited the workshops of the North Shore Railway at Quebec, and although assured that the employees were receiving more pay than that demanded by them proceeded, owing to the foreman refusing to sign a paper to that effect, to demolish the windows and doors, while some of them attempted to carry off a quantity of brass and other materials. After doing considerable damage and driving away the employees the crowd marched off. The strikers finished the day's work by surrounding Pare's match splint factory on the river St. Charles, and on Mr. Pare refusing to sign a document they presented to him, closed the establishment, causing the greatest consternation among the female and other employees of the place. To-day the men on the strike forced the employees of almost all the factories in the city to abstain from work.

LONDON, June 12.—The weather continues unsettled and unseasonable. There was a heavy fall of snow in Perthshire, Scotland, yesterday.

Mr. Muir & Sons, grain merchants of Glasgow, have failed. Liabilities, \$80,000.

BERLIN, June 12.—News has been received here to the effect that the illness of the Empress of Russia though serious is not regarded as dangerous. The Duchess of Edinburgh passed through this city yesterday. She is going to St. Petersburg in consequence of the illness of her mother.

A bulletin issued from the Palace at half past six o'clock this morning says the Emperor enjoyed an undisturbed, refreshing sleep throughout the night.

St. PETERSBURG, June 12.—To-day's Bulletin reports the condition of the Empress as follows: The fever and inflammation is subsiding, but the patient's rest is disturbed and she does not gain strength. Public prayers are offered in the churches in all parts of Russia for the recovery of the Empress.

ROME, June 12.—The Biscaglia (Liberal newspaper) stated yesterday that the Pope had had a protracted fainting fit. The Osservatore Romano officially states that the Pope's health is excellent. The United Catholics can translate the report that the Pope contemplates going to the country. The weather in Rome is exceedingly hot.

#### Woodlawn Agricultural Society.

[Reported for the Alex. Gazette.]

The June meeting of this association was held on the 8th instant at E. Denike's. Owing to the all day storm only about half the usual number were present.

The long promised report on the cost of materials and comparative value of some of the noted commercial fertilizers now being used, and other matters connected with this subject, was again laid over until another meeting. The importance of the subject demanding a thorough investigation, and the difficulty attending this scrutiny, was thought to be a reasonable excuse for this delayed report.

A rambling conversational style of discussion was held on various subjects connected with agriculture, which it would be difficult to report, inasmuch as one subject led to another, backwards and forwards until it would "puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer" to tell what "was the subject under discussion."

A special road law for Fairfax Co., enacted last winter, had a thorough overhauling, but was finally laid over until some future time, as it cannot be put in force this year, although it takes effect from its passage.

There seemed to be as much interest manifested in the several individual reports in regard to the prospect of the wheat crop as upon any subject. The least reported last month was supposed to have done but little injury, as the rains and cool weather had caused the wheat heads to fill well. Myriads of small insects observed in some of the wheat fields had caused some apprehension in regard to the safety of the wheat. Generally there was thought to be a fair prospect for a large yield this season.

The farmer has hosts of depredating insects to contend with in every crop that is grown. Some have been at play in their cornfields two or three times over, because the little "turk" and other worms had such voracious appetites.

The sweet potato vines are also besieged with a host of depredating insects, destroying in many cases acres of plants.

The tomato vines, which have hitherto escaped the gormandizing appetite of the insect tribe, have this year been feasted upon by some who have learned to love its aromatic perfume.

The numerous insect "tramps" that are this season demanding something to eat have quite put in the background the pioneer Colorado beetle, so that we hear but little about him or his depredations. He has long since been accepted as an evil that we must fight to the death if we would win any potatoes.

The oft repeated question, "What will destroy sorrel?" was answered by some who had used a liberal coating of lime without any other manure, completely eradicating it, while along side, where stable manure was used, there was a vigorous growth of it.

In regard to the question about planting small potatoes opinions differed, as they always have done, some choosing the small ones, others the large ones, all producing good crops in favorable seasons.

A few extracts from the critics report will show what has been done, and what can be done again with proper effort and will.

It is a well known fact that but a few years ago, comparatively speaking, the land our host now occupies was in forest and producing very little revenue to the State in the way of taxes, and comparatively nothing to the owner. We see the contrast to-day in a well improved farm with good buildings and fences, well stocked with improved cattle, sheep and swine; probably paying to the State ten times as much tax as was paid when in its original condition, beside supporting his family and giving employment to many others. The example set by him proves that by industry and economy the forest may be made to blossom as the rose. It proves that the diligent and industrious are suitably rewarded for their toil. It proves that were more of the unproductive lands put in the same condition the old Commonwealth would be much more prosperous than she now is, and there would be less of this communistic spirit or agrarianism indulged in. And last, but not least, it proves that to be a successful agriculturist it is not necessary that a person should over exert his physical ability, but use his brains as well as his hands.

The subject of an annual exhibition this fall was brought up and discussed. After due consideration it was thought advisable to begin in time to make arrangements; it was therefore resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to consult with a like number from the Ladies Housekeepers' Association to arrange a list of premiums to be offered for the best articles produced by members of these two associations and exhibited this fall at our annual exhibition, the committee to report at the next meeting of the club. The president of our club appointed the following: N. W. Pierson, John Ballenger, W. Walton, C. Lukens and R. F. Roberts.

The ladies' club appointed Mrs. E. E. Mason, Mrs. C. Lukens, Mrs. B. Barton, Mrs. J. Ballenger and Miss Rebecca Gibbs.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the house of the president, C. Gillingham, July 13th.

The critical committee appointed were John Mason, P. H. Troth and Jacob Troth.

#### Memorial Services.

CLARKE COUNTY, VA., June 10.—We attended the memorial services last Saturday at "Old Chapel," in Clarke county, where some of our Confederate dead lie. With a drive of seven miles before us we started in a carriage behind a fine pair of horses, one of them handsome enough to attract attention in Central Park, and, with two agreeable, cultivated gentlemen, found the distance only too short. Just at this season the Valley is particularly lovely, and in a high state of cultivation, the road winding between great fields of nearly ripened grain, which, despite the croaking of the farmers, promises an abundant harvest. Around us the mountains rose, from one side only a faint blue and hazy view of the "Everlasting Hills." Nothing is so suggestive of beauty, strength and grandeur as these mountains, resting the eye and quieting the heart by the picture they present of eternal repose. The only damper to our drive was a wet countenance, due to a light rain which set in before we reached the Church. This slight inconvenience was soon removed, and in safety we alighted before the venerable pile. We regret not to be able to give the year in which it was built, but from the exceeding primitiveness of its style conjecture it to be among the oldest sacred edifices in our State. It is built of limestone without vestibule or covered doorway, two little windows, about two feet square, on one side, and give it a singular appearance. On entering we discovered that they were more for use than ornament, and served the purpose of lighting the pulpit with light from heaven instead of the modern improved method of gas or candles. The old fashioned pulpit surmounted by a sounding board, raised far above the congregation, and the perfectly straight backed pews, form a striking contrast to anything we see now-a-days. There is a mural tablet in honor of Bishop Meade, with the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Meade, Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia. He commenced his pastoral duties in this old chapel in the year 1809, and to the day of his death supervised the parish with paternal interest. Here he desired to lie down and rest amidst the sepulchres of his own people, 'if God willed.' We would have watched over his grave with filial care. But this privilege has been denied, and in sad regret we can only present this little testimonial of love and veneration to our Spiritual Father. He died in Richmond on the 14th day of March 1862 in the 74th year of his age, and is buried in Hollywood Cemetery."

The services were opened and conducted by Capt. Wm. N. Nelson, of Millwood, a gentleman whose grace of manner and dignity of character suited the occasion. Among the prayers we noticed that for the "President and all in authority," followed immediately by the Collect "for that most perfect gift of charity," proving as it did, at such a time, that as the years go on we are learning, while we continue to honor those who gave their lives for the cause they deemed right, a higher, holier, lesson of forgiveness and charity. The roll of honor was called, one of the saddest features of the occasion, reminding those who survive of the eager voices so quick to respond, now silent forever. A poem by Mr. W. P. Carter, which was read, in which the names of many of our heroes were appropriately and beautifully mentioned.

The rain interfered with the regular outdoor exercises of decking the graves, which was done without ceremony. The grave yard attached to the chapel is worthy of notice. It contains the grave of Edmund Randolph, one of the members of Gen. Washington's Cabinet, Secretary of State. Bishop Meade's first wife is buried there, and has an inscription on her tomb taken from the Apocrypha which we can't recall. The grounds are beautifully kept, and many handsome monuments adorn this resting place of the dead.

#### The Presidential Fraud.

During the re-examination of Anderson by the Potter investigating committee yesterday some additional information was elicited from him as to the plot in advance of the election to throw out democratic votes on the made up plea of intimidation. Two clerks, one from the Postoffice Department proper and one from the Sixth Auditor's Office, produced the papers relative to the appointment of Baker as a special agent of the department. It was shown that Baker was originally appointed to a place in the Postoffice Department at the instance of the late Senator Morton, Representative from Ohio, of Texas, and other prominent Southern men; that he resigned in March, 1877, and in April was appointed to the special agency.

Ex Representative Darrell, of Louisiana, is the person whom Anderson testified that he negotiated with to get him (Darrell) made collector of the port of New Orleans through the influence of Stanley Matthews, on condition, as Anderson testified, of his giving up the documents which compromised Sherman, Matthews and others. Mr. McMahon produced a number of letters which had passed between Anderson and Darrell on the subject. Mr. Darrell testified further that Mr. Stanley Matthews had indicated to him his belief that Senator Conkling had been put in possession of the Anderson letters at the same time that they were forwarded to the New York San.

The committee held a secret session yesterday afternoon with reference to the subject as served on Senator Matthews, to which no response has yet been made. No action was taken, the question having been postponed.

The chairman is in receipt of numerous letters from persons professing to have knowledge of certain letters bearing upon the questions now undergoing investigation, and where they may be found.

#### Meteorological.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]

The month of May, 1878, just past, notwithstanding the cold snap from the 11th to the 15th, was of a higher temperature than any May since 1870, except May, 1872, which was about 12° warmer. Mean temperature for May, 1878, was 64.95; that for May, 1872, was 65.65; May, 1861, was 61.75; 1873, 60.12; 1874, 61.27; 1875, 63.25; 1876, 63.80; 1877, 63.85.

Mean barometer for the past May was 59.60 in, which is considerably below the monthly average. The highest temperature was on the 23rd and 24th, being 88° and 87°; the lowest was on the mornings of the 12th and 13th, being 42° and 43°.

The number of totally cloudy days was 10; rain fell upon about half the number of days in the month, being 15; amount of rain fell 6.80 in, being more than any May since 1870.

#### Accotink, Va.

At the quarto-centennial reunion of Roanoke college yesterday Hon. John Paul was elected president, Julius D. Drober, secretary, and E. H. Chalmers, treasurer. The attendance was very large and the meeting was of great interest. The town hall was thronged last night to hear the annual address before the Alumni association by Rev. A. T. Gregory.

At Matamoros, Mexico, a disease of the wine vine was discovered. Doshin, a student of the college, and by Congressman, J. A. Edmundson in detail, the citizens of Salem. Responses were made by President Paul and George W. Keeney, a student of the college.

At Clarksville, N. C., a student of the college, James A. Baker, and other distinguished gentlemen, died yesterday.

#### From Washington.

[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.

SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, a memorial was presented from J. Y. Kibbourn, of Philadelphia, asking for the issue of \$100,000,000 of greenbacks.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial from sundry dealers and manufacturers against the reduction of the tax on tobacco, and that if a reduction be made a drawback be granted to the stocks of manufactured on hand.

The calendar was then taken up and a number of bills acted upon.

The bill for the relief of David G. Potts, Postmaster at Petersburg, Va., was passed.

The bill for the establishment of steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil went over under objection.

The bill regulating the compensation for the transportation of mail on railroads, and to provide for the classification of mail matter, was objected to, and went over.

The bill laying a tax on dogs in the District of Columbia, and make dogs personal property, was passed.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the Claims Commissioners was passed.

A bill in reference to the collection of the last installment of the taxes of the present year in the District of Columbia was passed.

The bill granting the right of suffrage to women went over.

The bill in relation to fees allowed registers and receivers, and a bill in relation to the division of Alabama into judicial districts, were passed.

A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the western district of Tennessee was passed.

A bill to authorize the purchase of plate iron for boilers for the navy was passed.

The Senate then took up, and proceeded with the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which was reported just as it came from the House.

The conference report upon the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives the Civil Sundry bill was taken up in committee of the whole and further considered.

#### THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Morriss called the committee to order this morning at 11.30 o'clock, as Mr. Potter was absent in attendance upon the commencement exercises of Roanoke College, Va.

C. B. Darrell, who testified yesterday, corroborating Anderson in most particulars, was recalled and cross examined by Mr. Cox. His answers, in substance:—That Anderson threatened Matthews with a publication of certain papers saying it would stir up a great scandal. The latter replied:—"Publish any papers you please—go ahead and publish the letters," and refused to have anything more to do with Anderson. Shortly afterwards Anderson and Nash quarreled; the former came to Darrell, said he would "go for" Nash and appeared greatly incensed because Nash had not worked hard enough for him.

The witness then went to Nash, expressed surprise that such a paper had been signed, and learned that Nash thought his own action had been very foolish, but feared a revocation of the "protest" if he refused to sign the agreement; still he did not care whether it was or was not published.

Darrell claimed to have had no knowledge of the Nash agreement until after Anderson had been recommended and it seemed likely that he would not get a consulate. He had a distinct recollection that Anderson said the Sherman letter was also signed by Mr. Stoughton. When he found it was not so he doubted Anderson's story. After reading the Nash agreement his former doubts were strengthened. His acquaintance with Anderson began in 1875; once met him on a steamer on which occasion Anderson showed evidences of having been shot at, and represented affairs in East Feliciana as perfectly terrible; even thought no votes would be polled, as most republican leaders had been killed or driven out of the district. Anderson's character among northern men was not a good one. The people in New Orleans might think his character pretty fair, although he was a hard drinking man.—The Nash agreement was extraordinary even for a Louisiana politician.

Mr. McMahon next drew out the inwardness of Darrell's actions. During this portion of the examination the witness hesitated frequently and became afflicted with a fit of bad recollection. Telegrams and letters were produced much to his surprise, causing him to frequently contradict himself, and showing among other things that while trying to get the New Orleans collectorship he had depended on Anderson's aid to a great extent, often asking him to see Matthews and get the Senator to push matters. Though he had previously denied knowing anything about the papers, he now believed in their importance, urging Anderson to bring the papers from Philadelphia, so as to secure Matthews' help. Darrell finally acknowledged that he had said he would like to expose those "palm signing hypocrites," and thought these papers would do it.

Gen. Butler then took the witness in hand, and by cross questioning Darrell's testimony was made still weaker in every direction, except that in which he corroborated Anderson.

The witness was unwilling to admit having sought Anderson's aid in getting the collectorship because he held such papers that the powers that were would be willing to help him, but finally said it was true. He believed the reason that he and Anderson failed to get their places was that these papers had been copied and were virtually public documents.

Another admission which General Butler obtained was given with great reluctance. In this admission he acknowledged having depended on a hard drinking, miserable man, a forger, loafer, perjurer and black mailer to obtain one of the most important offices in the gift of the government, and naturally felt sorry that he failed to get the position.

When asked if he were not surprised that an eminent lawyer, a visiting statesman, a man prominent in public life, and a relative of one high in power should accept the services of Anderson, a man whom he believed to be as above described, witness made an equivocal, yet an affirmative reply.

When this report closed Gen. Butler's questions were directed towards the knowledge Matthews, Harlan and Sherman had of all these damaging facts. The witness however said he never knew that Matthews had a copy of the Sherman letter, and tried to show that while the visiting statesmen were in Louisiana, they were ignorant of the purport of Anderson's claim.

#### NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices have agreed to report adversely upon the nomination of J. M. Ross, as postmaster at Abingdon, Va. There seems no doubt of the confirmation of Mr. Lewis McKinzie, as postmaster at Alexandria, and his case will be acted upon at an early day.

No impurities of the blood, no matter how long in the system, can resist the healing influence of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

FOR EXCURSIONISTS AND FAMILIES.—Chopped Bologna Sausage and Beef, of the finest quality. For lunch it is unequalled. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

CAN-ESSED HAMS, small and medium size. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

5 TERCEES